

then given at Fort Bragg. A glider was used by towing it behind a cargo plane attached with a cable, then released when close enough to the final destination. Glider duty was extremely dangerous. The glider which Corporal Myers flew held 4 soldiers and 1 jeep. Corporal Myers left the United States for Casablanca, Morocco on April 29, 1943. After arriving in North Africa his division traveled to Bizerte, Tunisia, a staging area for the invasion of Sicily and Italy. On Sept. 10, 1943 Corporal Myers landed at Maiori, Italy under the command of General Darby's Ranger Force.

After the Sicilian and Italian campaigns Corporal Myers division returned to Ireland of Normandy. The Germans defended against glider landings by cutting tree tops off and stringing barbed wire across them. This prevented the gliders from successfully landing. Instead of an airborne assault Corporal Myers' division landed Normandy (Omaha Beach) by LCI, an infantry landing ship, took their objective St. Mere Eglise.

On June 13, 1944 Corporal Myers' squad was providing air defense for the Division Reserve. As an American convoy passed it came under attack for a captured English Spitfire piloted by a German Officer. Corporal Myers alertly manned his machine gun and shot down the plane on its second pass saving the many soldiers under attack.

Corporal Myers and his division returned to England to ready for the invasion of Holland. On Sept. 23, 1944 Corporal Myers copiloted his glider over the English Channel and successfully landed in Holland with men and jeep intact.

On December 29, 1944, while in Belgium during the Battle of the Bulge, Corporal Myers squad came under heavy fire. 2 men under Corporal Myers' command were killed by an enemy shell which also wounded Corporal Myers and another soldier. He was taken to a field hospital and later returned to the United States. He saw 1 year, 10 months, and 13 days of overseas duty. He fought in the Sicilian, Italian, Normandy-France, and Rhineland Campaigns. His awards include the Glider Badge, Good Conduct Medal, the European-African Theater Medal with 4 stars, and the Purple Heart. Corporal Myers was honorably discharged from the United States Army on 28 Sept. 1945.—Matt Crocco and Eric Schaid

CAL STATE HAYWARD PROFESSOR  
JULIE GLASS IS NAMED CALI-  
FORNIA PROFESSOR OF THE  
YEAR

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 5, 1999*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize California State University-Hayward Professor Julie Glass, who has been chosen by the Carnegie Foundation as California Professor of the Year. Dr. Glass hosts a cable television program devoted to college algebra, has authored math-oriented children's books, and is co-founder of a math and science day camp for school-age girls.

The Carnegie Foundation, a policy center devoted to strengthening America's schools and colleges, and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) which represents 2,900 colleges, universities and independent elementary and secondary schools recently joined to select 44 state winners. Dr. Glass was selected from among 20 nominees at universities throughout California.

Among Dr. Glass' most visible contributions to Cal State-Hayward are the two programs she has developed for the university CableNet television station, which reaches 120,000 East Bay households. The first, Math on TV, was a video course that ran 2 years ago which targeted high school students preparing for mathematics placement exams.

The second program developed by Dr. Glass is College Algebra, which can be viewed on CableNet, Channel 26 in the Hayward area. The course is offered for college credit, and has an Internet component that allows students to interact with the instructor.

Among other projects, Dr. Glass has co-developed the Mathematical Explorations for Girls' Achievement Camp, a summer enrichment program to encourage girls ages 10–12 to pursue an advanced education in mathematics and science. Program participants have traveled to a wastewater treatment plant and the NASA Ames Center to learn more about career opportunities in these fields.

Dr. Glass also has several children's books with mathematical themes to her credit, and helps to train Cal State-Hayward student interns to work with students from local high schools on their math skills.

We thank Dr. Glass for all she has done to promote proficiency in mathematics and science, and for inspiring young people who would otherwise not consider a career in these fields. We are extremely fortunate for educators who encourage students to become independent thinkers, and help students build the skills they need to participate in the global, technological economy. We are very grateful for a professor who makes it her life's work to prepare our children to be productive adults. We send Julie Glass our warmest congratulations and thanks.

### ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR SOCIAL WORK RE- SEARCH

### HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 5, 1999*

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation that will provide a clearinghouse for the latest research on issues of significant social concern so that national policymakers can make informed and sound decisions. The bipartisan legislation I am introducing with Representative ASA HUTCHINSON will create a National Center for Social Work Research at the National Institutes of Health. The research conducted and supported through this Center will provide Congress, government agencies and other policymakers with empirical research on how to address social problems such as school violence, depression, mental illness, domestic violence, child abuse, teen pregnancy and a host of other challenges facing our society.

Social workers are in a unique situation to provide such valuable research. They approach both service delivery and research from an interdisciplinary, family-centered, and community-based approach. This comprehensive approach also takes into account a wide-range of social, medical, economic and community influences—information that we as policymakers need to make better informed decisions.

For example, this year Congress has struggled to develop comprehensive legislation on how to deal with the spread of school violence. Unfortunately, there is not one place we as policymakers can turn in order to receive the latest, up-to-date research on what other communities or States are doing to approach this serious issue. Through the National Center for Social Work Research, we can ensure that all research conducted on issues of serious social concern are collected and made available through one entity.

Currently, the Federal Government provides funding for various social work research activities through the NIH and other agencies. However, we currently lack coordination or direction of these activities.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on providing us with a research center that we can turn to for help on formulating policy that will improve the lives of women, children, and families in our communities. The collection of this important data will help us find solutions so that children can feel safer at school, women will no longer suffer from abuse, and communities and States will be empowered with resources on how to deal with major social issues. We owe it not only to ourselves but the women, children and families that rely on us to make informed policy decisions on a daily basis.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 5, 1999*

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I was away from the floor of the House on Wednesday, November 3, 1999, on official business and was unable to cast a recorded vote on rollcall 557.

Had I been present for rollcall 557, I would have voted "yea" on approving the Journal.

### CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 900, GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT

SPEECH OF

### HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 4, 1999*

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule, and I would like to make a couple of comments about why I think we should support the conference report.

The future of any American business enterprise is not determined, in the final analysis, by imagination, innovation, technological advances or determination.

It succeeds only when those of us in Congress establish policies that encourage and accommodate sensible and healthy economic growth.

The conference report represents a balanced approach between the House and Senate versions of financial services modernization.

Congress has spent several decades considering many of the complicated and extremely important issues addressed in this compromise.

Failure to adopt this bill will relegate our financial industry to continue to operate under